

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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No. 8650

第四拾月拾年三亥

MONDAY, DECEMBER

1911

一拜禮

號四廿二十英港

886 per Annum
Single Copy 10 Cents.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION

NANKING SURRENDERS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Nov. 3.

After the bombardment on Saturday a parley between the forces was held and the Imperialists sur-

rendered Nanking.

General Chang Hsun escaped to Pukou where he demanded a train for the North.

The railway service between Shanghai and Nanking is to open to-morrow.

IMPERIALIST SUCCESS.

The Imperialist army from Chihli arrived at Pukou and fought the rebels on Saturday. The Imperialists captured two guns.

HITCH INJURED.

Durban, Dec. 3.

Reuter's Brisbane correspondent states that Hiltz, the M.C.C. fast bowler, is confined to two beds with a severe strain in the groin.

He will be unable to play in the first test match which commences on Friday.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON DERNÄ.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

A thousand Turks and Arabs attacked Derna, but were repulsed by the Italian artillery.—Reuter.

A HAPLESS CITY.

Shanghai, Dec. 4.

Nanking is in a terrible state. The houses have been destroyed, there is no food and it is bitterly cold.

EXCITEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai is excited over the victory. Two newspaper offices have been attacked for publishing the fact that Hanyang had fallen.

FINANCIAL WANTS.

The revolutionaries are clamouring for the Customs receipts and securities deposited with the Consular Bail by the Taotai.

South China is at present supplying funds.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

A TRUCE.

A truce has been declared at Hankow until Dec. 6.

PEKING'S FEARS.

Via Durban, Dec. 2, 8.45 a.m.
Reuter's Peking correspondent advises that the revolutionaries have captured the hills commanding Nanking. The Government fears that if the city falls the rebels will march on Peking.

AUSTRIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Via Bombay, Dec. 3, 7.45 a.m.
The commander of the Austrian cruiser Kaiser Franz Josef has been authorized to land a hundred men to enforce the guard at Peking if the Austrian Minister desires.—(Reuter.)

CONGO REFORMS.

STRONG INDICTMENT.

(Service to the Telegraph.)
Durban, Dec. 3, 8.25 p.m.
The Brussels correspondent for Reuter states that the Socialist leader, Mr. Vandervelde, has introduced a bill into the Chamber providing for a parliamentary inquiry into the enforcement of reforms in the Congo.

Mr. Vandervelde has published a statement which makes a formidable indictment of the manner in which the reforms are carried out and declares that the laws are loosely administered and that irregularities in the Catholic missions, including the flogging of natives and the manufacture of liquor are going unpunished.—(Reuter.)

AUSTRIAN SENSATION.

(Service to the Telegraph.)
Via Bombay, Dec. 3, 7.30 a.m.
The retirement of the Chief of the Austrian General Staff (General Hotzendorff) has caused a sensation in Vienna. His resignation is ascribed to differences between himself and Herr Aehrenthal. General Hotzendorff insisting on extensive military measures.—(Reuter.)

TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
While the House of Lords accept the principle, they will reject the Naval Prize Bill embodying the principles of the Declaration of London, on the ground that the measure is of such vital importance that it cannot be rushed at the end of the session.—(Reuter.)

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Via Bombay, Dec. 3, 7.45 a.m.
The "Daily Telegraph" understands that the House of Lords will pass the Insurance Bill without amendment, thus declining the responsibility of the details.

GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

Via Durban, Dec. 2, 10 a.m.
Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were the chief speakers at a Unionist demonstration held at Derby. Lord Lansdowne, in a vigorous speech, said that with the constitution broken up, public money scattered lavishly, and with the most numerous and most arrogant bureaucracy ever known, the Government were starting on a frenzied career of revolutionary legislation, but Unionists were determined to preserve the union of Ireland and re-establish the Constitution.—(Reuter.)

MR. F. E. SMITH.

Via Durban, Dec. 3, 9.5 a.m.
Mr. Bonar Law has invited Mr. F. E. Smith to take a seat on the Front Opposition Bench.—(Reuter.)

THE NAVY.

BERESFORD'S VIEWS.

(Service to the Telegraph.)
Via Bombay, Dec. 3, 7.45 a.m.
Lord Beresford, speaking at Portsmouth, said he was glad that the new Admiralty Board were going to have a war staff. When it was created he said he would sit still about the navy. These are his changes, he said, were all due to the Anglo-German crisis.—(Reuter.)

TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

SIR E. GREY'S SPEECH.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
Via Durban, Dec. 3, 9.5 a.m.
The Berlin correspondent of Reuter wires that the official "Norddeutsche," hitherto silent with regard to the speech of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, today states that it prefers to wait for supplementary explanations in the next Reichstag debate on the agreement before commenting on Sir Edward Grey's attempt to justify the British doubts of German assurances and intentions respecting Morocco.—(Reuter.)

A HAPLESS FAMILY.

MARQUIS OF WATERFORD DROWNED.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
Via Bombay, Dec. 3, 7.30 a.m.
The Marquis of Waterford was found drowned in the river Clodiach, near his residence at Carraghmore. The Marquis had been hunting yesterday, and on his return paid his customary visit to the kennels before dinner. He then disappeared. A search was carried out all night, and on the following day his body was found in the swollen river between the kennels and the house. The night was exceptionally dark.—(Reuter.)

Via Durban, Dec. 3, 9.5 a.m.
The verdict at the inquest on the body of the Marquis of Waterford was accidental death. It is a melancholy coincidence that both his father and his great-grandfather met with violent deaths as the result of accidents in the hunting field.—(Reuter.)

(The late Marquis, who succeeded his father in 1896, was only thirty-six years of age. He married Lady Beatrice Frances Fitzmaurice, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and left two sons and three daughters. The Earl of Tyrone, who is only ten years of age, is the heir to the title.)

HUNTING ACCIDENT.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
Via Durban, Dec. 2, 8.15 p.m.
Sir John Baker, M.P. for Portsmouth, was thrown from his horse and killed in the hunting field. He received a slight concussion of the brain.—(Reuter.)

TELEGRAMS.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

THE LANDING.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
Via Bombay, Dec. 3, 7.30 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Bombay wires that the Medina arrived amid brilliant sunshine. The beautiful harbour was alive with craft, all of which were decorated. The enthusiasm was memorable. The Viceroy and officials welcomed their Majesties, who landed during the afternoon. They proceeded through vast crowds along the brilliantly decorated streets. After circling the city their Majesties returned to the Medina.—(Reuter.)

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Reuter's Bombay correspondent reports that their Majesties yesterday landed and lunched at Government House. They attended the service in the Cathedral in the evening.—Reuter.

THE NAVAL RACE.

GERMAN VIEW.

(Service to the Telegraph.)
Durban, Dec. 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Berlin states that the influential conservative "Post" offers the opinion that Britain and not Germany has reached the end of her tether in the matter of naval construction. It questions whether Britain will be able to carry out the principle of two keels to one, if Germany lays down four or five capital ships per annum, without enlisting foreigners or establishing conscription.—Reuter.

THE WAR.

ITALIAN VICTORY.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
Via Bombay, Dec. 3, 7.30 a.m.
The Italians at Tripoli drove off a considerable force of Turkish regulars and Arabs at the point of the bayonet. The artillery also shelled the fugitives. The Italian casualties amounted to eight killed and seven wounded. The Turkish losses were heavy.—(Reuter.)

TELEGRAMS.

CRICKET.

ENGLAND V. QUEENSLAND.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
Via Durban, Dec. 2, 11.30 a.m.
About seven thousand spectators were present when the match between the M.C.C. team and Queensland, at Brisbane, was resumed. There was a hot sun, tempered, however, by a refreshing breeze. The wicket was perfect. Overnight the M.C.C., replying to Queensland's 290, had made 62 for two. They now carried their innings to 275. Mend scoring 79 and Rhodes 64 not out. Commencing their second venture with a lead of 15, Queensland stood with 65 on the board for the loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn.—(Reuter.)

WRESTLING.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Service to the "Telegraph.")
Via Durban, Dec. 3, 9.5 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Kansas City states that a match for the world's wrestling championship, in the catch-as-catch-can style, has been arranged for December 27 between Alce Monroe, of England, and Frank Gotch, of America, the present holder of the title. The purse will be \$10,000.—(Reuter.)

PERSIA.

POLITICAL MURDERS.

(Service to the Telegraph.)
Via Durban, Dec. 2, 8.45 a.m.
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Teheran states that Mollasad Dowlat, a former opponent of the constitutional movement, has been assassinated.—(Reuter.)
Via Durban, Dec. 3, 9.5 a.m.
Reuter's Teheran correspondent reports that Hadji Mohammad Taghi, a reactionary, was assassinated yesterday morning. It is also reported that Prince Firman Firman, has been assassinated at Kasvin.—(Reuter.)

TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR AND DYNAMITE.

McNAMARA BROTHERS PLEAD GUILTY.

(Service to the Telegraph.)
Via Durban, Dec. 2, 8.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Los Angeles states that James McNamara pleaded guilty to the murder of one of the twenty-one victims of the dynamiting outrage at the Los Angeles "Times" office in October, 1910. His brother, John McNamara, pleaded guilty to destroying the Llewellyn ironworks. The sentences on the prisoners were deferred.—(Reuter.)
Via Durban, Dec. 3, 9.5 a.m.
A Los Angeles message states that Mr. Gompers, the President of the Federation of Labour, has expressed his astonishment that the confession of the McNamaras should so have impressed on the credulity of Labourites, who have collected thousands of dollars for the defence.—(Reuter.)

GERMANY'S NAVY.

HUGE APPROPRIATION.

(Service to the Telegraph.)
Via Durban, Dec. 2, 10 a.m.
It is rumoured in Berlin that the Reichstag is to be asked to vote eighteen millions sterling for the navy, to be spread over a period of six years.—(Reuter.)

A SUFFRAGE "MARTYR."

APPEAL FROM CONVICTION.

Bombay, Dec. 4.
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who was sentenced to imprisonment for a month for assaulting policemen in connection with a Womanhood Suffrage raid, has been released on bail, pending a trial in regard to the legality of the conviction.—(Reuter.)

THE DURBAR.

AN UNFORTUNATE FIRE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.
Reuter's Delhi correspondent states that a fire occurred in the Coronation Camp, caused by the fusing of an electric wire. The fire ruined the camp of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, destroying five of the main reception and dining room tents.—(Reuter.)

Ban

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Surplus.....16,750,000
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W. HICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 14 May, 1911. [2]

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TAKESHI TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 25th Sept., 1911. [18]

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GEO. HOGG, Manager.
27, 29, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 29th Feb., 1911. [18]

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R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.
Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

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F. C. MACDONALD, Acting Manager.
1260]

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Hongkong, 20th Oct., 1911. [1043]

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Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [105]

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Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [107]

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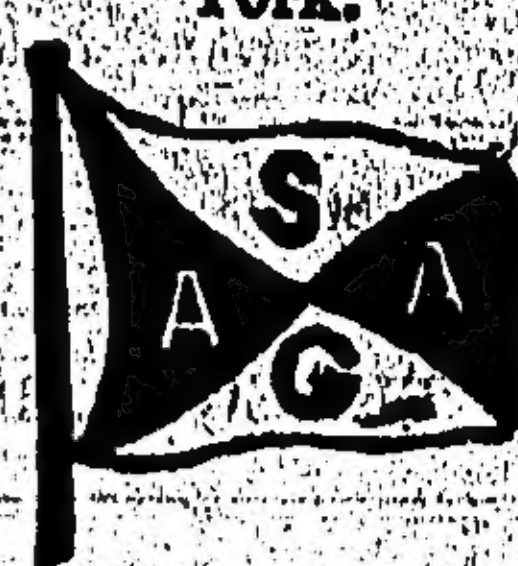
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Just Unpacked

BEST ENGLISH MADE

BALL BEARING

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in

A BLACK SOUTH AFRICA.

The White Races Not Holding Their Own.

One wonders how many of the people in England who discuss South Africa ever attempt to picture for a moment the future of the vast sub-continent.

The accepted idea seems to be that the country will develop very much upon the lines of Australia and Canada. The assumption is that the white population in South Africa will steadily develop into a Daughters Nation, thus strengthening the Empire.

But what if the Daughters Nation is found eventually to be black? What if the white population dwindles to but a handful of landowners and overseers? What if the system of self-government inaugurated with so much enthusiasm in the latest dominion of the British Empire proves in the long run to be unworkable?

The fact that the most vital problem before South Africa is so seldom thought of in Europe may be excused by the lack of attention devoted to it even by South Africans. Politics in this country are largely opportunistic. For generations South Africa has been content to drift along, only meeting the needs of the moment. The future, it is assumed, will not be startlingly different from the past as far as dominance is concerned.

The Real Danger.

But within the last few weeks this optimism has received a shock. The first returns of the census taken last May have been published, and it is now clearly seen that the white population is not keeping pace with the coloured.

South Africa is becoming blacker and browner. This is the hard fact which must be faced. No shirking of the question it involves can alter the evidence of the figures. The disproportion between white and coloured is increasing every year. If the Union of South Africa goes forward exactly as it has during the last seven years it will fifty years hence contain roughly three millions of whites and twelve millions of coloured people. If we take all British South Africa, and not merely the Union, the preponderance of black and brown will be far more overwhelming.

And what will become of the system of self-government under such conditions? Bearing in mind the progress of the backward races, is it certain that half a century hence twelve millions of coloured men will be content to be ruled without representation in the Legislature chosen by a few hundred thousand white men? And what place can be taken in the world—or the British Empire—by a "nation" of landlords and overseers endeavouring to control a resident black population of over twelve millions?

Ominous Figures.

Some of the statistics revealed by the census are ominous. Contrasted with the figures of the 1904 census they revealed tendencies which must cause the gravest anxiety.

In the Cape Province—which is in area more than five times the size of England—the white male population has decreased by 16,826 in this seven years, a percentage decrease 5.28. But the native and coloured males increased by 54,340 in the same period. In 1904 the white population of the Cape formed 24.00 of the total population. To-day it is only 22.75 per cent. of the whole population. And this more than two centuries of white settlement.

Taking the whole Union of South Africa, the white population increased by only 161,219 in the last seven years. But the native and coloured population increased by 821,456. In 1904 the black brown races formed 78.42 per cent. of the total population of the Union. To-day they constitute 78.65 per cent. In the Union of South Africa to-day there are only 51,336 white males more than there were seven years ago. But there are 330,039 more males in the native and coloured population.

These census returns, remember, do not include Basutoland, Bechuanaland, or Rhodesia, in which the black people far outnumber the white. Nor must it be forgotten that the death-rate among the blacks is decreasing, and that in years to come their percentage increase will grow still

more rapidly. The whites in South Africa are not holding their own to-day. They are falling back. It is a tendency which more usually becomes more rapid the longer it lasts.

Whites Losing Ground.
The whites are losing ground because the whole history of white colonisation in South Africa has been a record of a fatuous attempt to build up a white nation upon basis of coloured labour.

For generations a black labour policy has ruled. To-day we are beginning to see the effects of the policy. Back in the fifties of the seventeenth century, Van Riebeeck, the first Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, advocated the importation of Chinese labour for the Garden established under the shadow of Table Mountain. In all the records of Dutch Administration one finds only one high official who pleaded for the importation of white settlers instead of coloured settlers. The Dutch introduced the slaves. The English in Natal brought in Asiatic coolies—so that to-day there are more British Indians than whites in the garden colony of South Africa. Chinese were brought for the Rand mines—and when they were sent away large numbers of natives were imported from Mozambique. The Agents of the South African employers still scour half a continent for black labour. Whenever a shortage occurs the cry goes up for more coloured workers. One wonders what would happen in Lancashire if the millowners brought in a few thousand Chinese or Indians to work in the looms. But this has been South Africa's policy for years. Colour is the most desirable qualification for the worker. And the irony of all is that the very men who are bolstering up the system are always talking largely about the Great White Nation which is being built up in South Africa. Great Black Nation, if you like. But not white while present methods last. Not white when the census returns read as they do to-day.

A Curious Fall.
One of the most curious things in this land of curious argument is that with all its "cheap" black labour it lives largely upon the footstuffs produced by "expensive" white labour thousands of miles overseas. South Africans will be heard declaring that white farm labourers are impossible because they are too expensive. And the very men who say so eat food stuffs grown by white men in lands six thousand miles across the sea.

Black labour is actually encouraged by the laws of the land. The operation of the Pass law in the Transvaal, the terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the very system of taxation—all aim at giving the employer as much cheap and easily controlled black labour as possible.

Naturally, this policy, extended over generations, has had the effect of creating in the mind of the white man a prejudice against manual labour. All rough work is "Kaffir's work," degrading to the white aristocrat. Honourable poverty, a decent subsistence upon charity, is preferable. The objection is breaking down slowly, but for years it must help those who are frankly in favour of the coloured labour system, whatever the ultimate effect from South Africa may be.

Under this policy white South Africa is going back. Whole industries are drifting into the hands of the coloured races. And unless the system which has obtained for more than two centuries is altered South Africa must become a black man's land. It may support a nation. But it will be a black and brown nation—never a white nation.

What Is Necessary.
It may be that any effort now will come too late. But if the attempt be made it must follow upon these lines:

1. The prohibition of the importation of any coloured labour from outside the Union of South Africa.
2. Sweeping away all the premiums now placed upon the employment of coloured labour.
3. A vigorous policy of white immigration and white settlement.

This, remember, is the vital question before South Africa. It is not whether English will rule Dutch or Dutch rule English. It is whether or not the black man will rule both. Unless there is a change



—“And you must take Sanatogen regularly for several weeks”

This urgent advice is given by physicians every day, in every civilised country, to sufferers from Nervous Debility, Brain-fag, Lack of Vitality, Sleeplessness, Disordered Digestion, Poverty of Blood and various Wasting Diseases.

Physicians know that Sanatogen is a true scientific compound of organic phosphorus and pure concentrated proteid, forming a new substance which is eagerly and completely absorbed by the tissues and possesses unique tonic and reconstructive qualities.

The Supreme Restorative.

Physicians can speak from experience of the great recuperative effects which Sanatogen has upon the brain, nerves, blood and muscles. They have watched its revivifying action upon people whose nervous strength has been depleted by over-work, worry or disease. They have noted how Sanatogen gives lasting benefit, how it regenerates the appetite and digestion, brings back the bloom to the cheek, replaces wakeful nights by sound refreshing sleep—in short, enables the human machinery to perform its functions so perfectly that the patient loses his depression of spirits, gains confidence and courage, and finds life again worth living.

Fighting Malaria and Dysentery.

Apart from its value as a general tonic, Sanatogen is of the greatest service to the physician in fighting Malaria, Dysentery and other scourges of tropical climates.

On this subject, Dr. H. H. W. H., of Babugarah, United Provinces, writes:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery, Enteric Fever and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Try Sanatogen To-day.

At the head offices of the manufacturers of Sanatogen there are filed more than fourteen thousand letters from practicing physicians who certify to the value of Sanatogen. Truly a magnificent monument to the value of this unique tonic-food!

But no less impressive is the enthusiastic testimony of patients themselves. Thousands of well-known people in every walk of life have publicly testified to the wonderful benefits they have received from Sanatogen, and a few of their letters are reproduced here.

Begin to take Sanatogen to-day, and thus lay the foundation of new health and nerve force. You can get Sanatogen in Hong Kong from Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.; The Sincere Co., Ltd., 215/21, Voeruew Road; and of all Chemists.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab, writes:—"My experience with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some months during the most trying season of the year, and found it a great strengthener."

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc., writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Mr. Shirley Temara.

Editor of "Capital," 98, Clive Street, Calcutta, writes:—"I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, it not only kept me up during a sharp attack of fever, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact, I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack."

"The Medical Times"

says:—"There is no doubt whatever that the nutrition of patients taking Sanatogen improves wonderfully, due, in all probability, to its being easy of assimilation and to the organic absorbable phosphorus which it contains."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the popular Novelist, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

Prof. Dr. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

of policy the white race in South Africa must inevitably dwindle to a mere handful of overseers set down amid a great sea of coloured people. The thing is certain. Each succeeding census will emphasize the preponderance of the black races. Reject the white man policy, and South Africa will become a black man's land. It will in the end be classed not with Canada and Australia, but with Jamaica, Trinidad, and the West African territories. L. E. NEAME, in the "Daily Mail."

Consignees.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HONGKONG MARU" FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 30th Nov., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 4th Dec., afternoon, will be subject to rest and landing charges.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be arranged. All claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, 4th Dec., otherwise they will not be recognised.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "KORIST."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 7th of December, will be subject to rest.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th of December, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 19th of December, 1911, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 30th Nov., 1911.

KUHN AND KOMOR. Art Curio Dealers.

INSPECTION INVITED. A. KUHN, Proprietor.

Friday Dec. 8th 9.15 p.m.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

BOOKING. LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

ANNOUNCEMENT. ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Mr. H. Kuttanjar has much pleasure in informing his numerous patrons and the public in general that he will, on December 1, open Public and Private Bars and Billiard Room in connection with the above Hotel, to be conducted STRICTLY ON CASH BASIS. He himself, being a direct importer of all the best kinds of Wines and Spirits, is in a much better position to retail his drinks at prices 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other Hotel in the Colony, which has to make purchases locally, and therefore pay higher prices. At the same time, the high standard of Liquors supplied will be strictly maintained.

M. J. NATHAN, Manager. (Opening November 25th 1911).

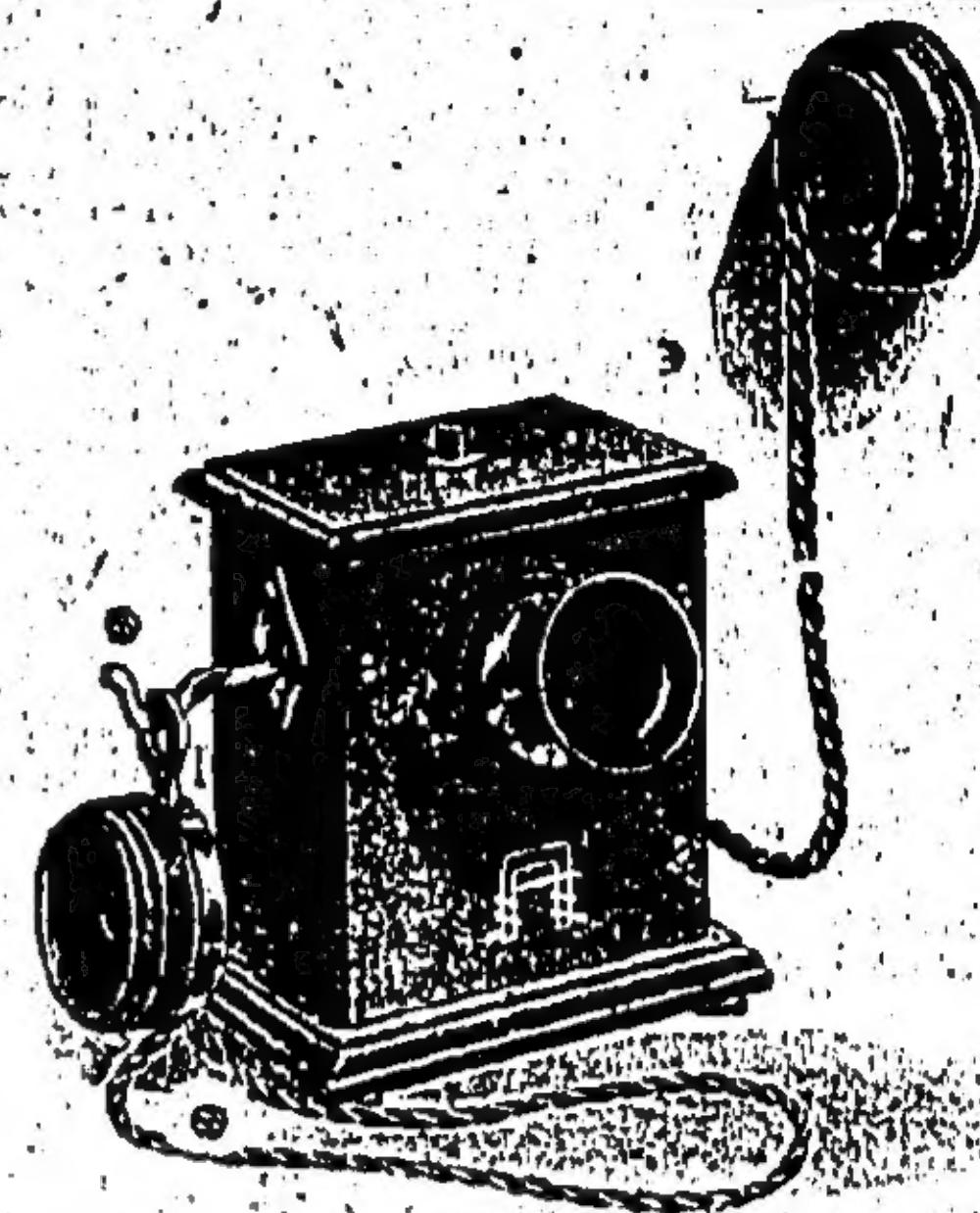
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(Effective from October 28, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steam Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saiko Maru" (each 3,477 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fare	Shanghai (Steamer)	Lv.	Thurs. Sat. Sun. Tues. Wed. Fri.
\$40.00	Dairen (")	8.00 a.m.	" " " " " " "
Y14.05	Mukden (")	8.50 p.m.	" " " " " " "
Y11.50	Changchun (")	4.03 " "	" " " " " " "
R2.80	Harbin (")	10.30 " "	" " " " " " "
		11.50 " "	" " " " " " "
		8.10 a.m.	" " " " " " "

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

Connections at Harbin with				State Ex- press from Pe'g.	State Ex- press from Moscow	Wap- lit from Mos- cow
R 9.80	Harbin (Russian Train) ...Lv.	12.00 a.m.	Mon.	Wed.	Fri.	
	Changchun (") ...Ar.	8.40 p.m.	"	"	"	
Y11.50	(S.M.R. Train) ...Lv.	10.00	"	"	"	
	Mukden (") ...Ar.	5.03 a.m.	Tues.	Thurs.	Sat.	
Y14.95	(") ...Ar.	5.15	"	"	"	
	Dairen (") ...Lv.	1.20 p.m.	"	"	"	
Y40.00	(") Steamer ...Lv.	Noon	Wed.	Fri.	Sat.	
	Shanghai (") ...Ar.					

Connecting at Harbin with

* Russian Train Time is 28 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time. For instance 8 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter. Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service. EXPRESS EXTRA FEEY8.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....Y5.00 ANTUNG-MUKDEN LINE—Opened for standing goods traffic and operating three weekly express service between Changchun and Seoul, changing at Mukden.

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SHERRY.

We can confidently recommend the following as Xeres Wines of the Highest Class; Specially Selected, and Shipped direct. In Quality and Price they are unequalled.

	Per dozen.	Per bottles
A. Light Dry	\$16.80	\$1.45
B. Vino De Pasto	17.80	1.45
C. C. Oloroso	22.30	1.90
D. Superior Pale Dry	24.30	2.05
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A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1910.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$30 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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BIRTH.

CRAWFORD.—On the 4th inst., at "Tusculum", Barker Road, the wife of F. M. Crawford, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1911.

COMMERCIAL DREADNOUGHTS.

There are some who think that the present craze for big men-of-war will run its course and that the nations will revert to vessels of smaller tonnage and fewer guns. The facts upon which such opinions are based are sufficiently obvious, and it would be idle to deny that they deserve of respectful consideration. The huge man-of-war costs an enormous sum of money; the cost does not increase pro rata with the tonnage; it is in something like arithmetical progression. If a catastrophe overtook a super-Dreadnought—and their very bulk renders this type of vessel at all times the more liable to an accident than smaller craft—it would mean the loss of millions and the grave weakening of the fleet. To paraphrase the homely old saying the construction of these monster means "putting too many eggs into one basket." On the other hand, theoretically the super-Dreadnought should be superior to any number of moderate-sized vessels in actual conflict by reason of its ability, with its heavier guns, to sink them before they could get within range. The controversy is still proceeding, and it would be presumptuous for the layman to express any decided opinion one way or another.

With the advent of these enormous battleships has been associated the building of commercial Dreadnoughts still larger. The Olympic and the new German vessels are larger than anything that has yet floated on the bosom of the sea. For the commercial Dreadnoughts it may be claimed that they are justified in that in their case it is certainly true that one larger vessel is much more profitably worked than two of half the tonnage. The cost of the large ship's company for example is considerably less than would be that of the two smaller vessels, and in regard to the working charges generally this is true. There can be no doubt that better financial results accrue from the running of vessels of the Mauretania and Olympic type than were obtained in the past. On land also the tendency is similar. In September a railway engine, 120 feet long, was sent for its maiden trip along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system. This monster weighs 850,000 pounds and can draw a weight of 10,000 tons on a level. In other words it can do more than the work of two ordinary engines.

The question that naturally arises is: Where will it end? Are we yet in sight of the maximum? Naturally it is easier to ask such questions than to answer them. The limit in regard to ocean-going steamers would seem to be regulated by the depth of the harbours they have to enter. But he would be a very far-seeing or a very imprudent man who would declare that the limit has yet been reached either for naval or commercial vessels. The tendency of this century is towards big things, and no man can safely say "Thus far shall it go—and no farther."

DAY BY DAY.

I believe in the hands that work; in the brains that think; in the hearts that love.

Mr. Murray Stewart has been appointed a member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years.

Lieutenant D. Dryer, Inspector of Army Schools, South China Command, will carry out the half-yearly inspection of the following schools during the current week: Kowloon, 4th to 6th December; Lyemun, 8th and 9th December.

The concert arranged by Mr. J. W. White and party will take place at the Seamen's Institute to-night. A splendid programme has been arranged, and the concert should prove one of the most successful yet held at the Institute.

In the Government Gazette it is announced that bombs, bomb cases, hand grenades (except those used for extinguishing fires) and fuses which can be used for exploding shells, etc., are declared to be ammunition within the meaning of the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance.

Mr. Charles Keeler, the well-known and much-travelled American poet and philosopher, who is at present lecturing in Manila, expects to reach Hongkong towards the end of the week. During his stay in the Colony this writer of characteristic poems of the sea and lyrics of nature will give a series of recitals at one of the big hotels.

The Government of India has sanctioned, as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the current year, the attendance of not more than three officers of the Indian Army annually at the army class at the London School of Economics. The officers selected for the course will be granted eight months' combined leave to England, and will receive in addition to their leave pay, lodging allowance according to rank. They will not be entitled to travelling allowance nor to free passage.

Typhoon Warning.

The following Telegram was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. to-day:—Cyclone or Typhoon S. of Guam, direction unknown.

The Colony's Health.

During the week ended Dec. 2 there were nine cases of small-pox and eight deaths. All were Chinese, and one case was imported. There were three cases of diphtheria (two Chinese and one Indian) all of which resulted in death.

The "Carpet Bagger."

Yesterday a young Chinese arrived in Hongkong on the s.s. On Lee from Kowloon. He carried with him a bag, and on being captured his bag was searched and found to contain two carbines in sections and nine revolvers. To-day he appeared before Mr. Irving, who inflicted a fine of \$200 or six months' imprisonment and twelve strokes of the birch.

Organ Recital.

The following is the programme of the organ recital to be given in St. John's Cathedral at 5.30 p.m. Prelude and Fugue in G minor (Bach) Toccata "The far off past" (Pitt); Prelude (Rachmaninoff); The Answer (Wolstenholme); Prelude in D flat "Rain-drops" (Chopin); Marche de Fete (Buser); and two trios for violin, cello and organ by Mendelssohn and Massenet. The collection will be in aid of the general funds of the Cathedral.

The Zoroastrian Club.

On Saturday evening a large gathering of the members of the Zoroastrian Club and their wives was held to bid farewell to one of their most enthusiastic members Mr. D. O. Nazir, who is proceeding to Calcutta. A flash-light photo of the party having been taken by Mee Cheong they sat to dinner, during the course of which the Band of the K.O.Y.L.I. played selections through the kindness of Lt. Col. L. A. H. Hamilton, and officers of the regiment. A very enjoyable evening was spent, and the loyal and other toasts were honoured.

DAY BY DAY.

"I do not exaggerate," says a writer in the "Times," "when I say that with the exception of a small majority, Lisbon is unanimously Republican." The "Times" at its best, a most happy example of the diplomatic statement, nicely calculated to give the maximum of gratification to both sides.

One of the smallest of the German Principalities is undertaking a very big experiment in financial legislation. The Diet of the elder of the two Principalities of Reuss, which lie in Central Germany, to the southeast of the Thuringian States, have carried a resolution in favour of increasing the State income-tax by 5 per cent of the tax on incomes between £300, and by 10 per cent of the tax on incomes exceeding £300 a year in the case of unmarried persons of either sex who have reached their 30th year. The Diet consists of 12 members, and the resolution was carried by seven votes against five. The super-taxation of bachelors has often been proposed in other German States, and was particularly referred to as a possible form of Imperial taxation by the Emperor William in a speech at Hamburg in 1908.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.

An attractive feature of this week's programme at the Bijou is a screamingly funny sketch in which Miss Kitty Delavale and Mr. Bob Stephenson are seen in their element. Some fine films are being shown, among which are Max Linder's latest and "Old and Modern Versailles," which, in point of spectacular effects, is one of Pathe Freres' best productions.

A Special Mission.

We are requested by Bishop Pozzoni to state that a special Mission, which will probably last a week, will shortly be given at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Glencely, by the Rev. Father Lynch, of the Redemptorist Fathers, who are now holding a similar Mission in the Philippines, where the services held have been very largely attended by the Catholic congregation, including many distinguished visitors. The Rev. Father Lynch is well known in the Catholic world as an orator of considerable eloquence and high attainments. His sermons will, therefore, be very greatly appreciated in the Colony. Bishop Pozzoni extends a cordial invitation to all to attend the Mission. The Order of exercises cannot be announced until after the arrival of Father Lynch, who is expected from Manila by the s.s. Rubi. It has been arranged that the evening exercises may commence at 8.30 p.m. each day, and it is expected to last an hour. Through the courtesy of seafarers there will be no special allocation of seats, all the pews, excepting two, being available to all without reservation during the Mission.

OPIUM BOILERS LITIGATION.

In the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggot, an action was commenced in which several firms of opium boilers were concerned. The plaintiffs were the Fook Lung firm and the defendants were the Yan Wo firm and Chan Kit-shun. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. and Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C. for the defendants.

It appears that several firms of opium boilers established another firm in which they were all partners and the plaintiffs had four-fifths of the total number of shares. However since the new firm had been in existence the plaintiffs had only received \$72,000 and they now asked that an account should be taken of the amount due to the Fook Lung firm from the defendants in respect of the shares in the defendant firm's belonging to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also claimed that an account should be taken of all the monies had or received by the defendant in respect of the use of plaintiffs' trade mark, or in the alternative a sum of \$10,000; the appointment of a receiver, and an injunction to restrain the defendants from disposing of their property. The case was proceeding when we went to press.

TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

DETACHMENT TO LEAVE HONGKONG.

In view of the situation the authorities decided that it was necessary that some British troops should be despatched to the north. Arrangements were quietly made yesterday, in fact the local forces have been in readiness for emergencies at any moment for some time past, and to-morrow morning a company of the K.O.Y.L.I. under the command of Major Withycombe, will be embarked on one of the boats of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Their immediate destination is Shanghai.

Garrison orders to-day contain the following:—The following troops will embark on the s.s. Kwongang to-morrow morning: General Staff, 1 officer; 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I., 4 officers and 100 men; R.G.A., 2 officers and 25 men, with two mountain guns; R.E., 1 officer and 20 men; A.S.C., 1 officer and 2 men; A.O.C., 1 man; R.A.M.C., 1 officer and 4 men. Total, 10 officers and 152 men. They will embark at the A.S.C. Pier at 8.30 a.m. All baggage, supplies, etc., accompanying the troops will be shipped this afternoon. The lighter will ship the mountain guns at Kowloon.

THE STRUGGLE FOR NANKING.

News from Shanghai.

The following news in reference to Nanking is from the "N.C. Daily News" of Nov. 27:—

According to information which reached Shanghai on Saturday, the advances of the revolutionary forces upon Nanking is meeting with little serious resistance. In the absence of all communication with Nanking except by wireless full details are necessarily not forthcoming. It seems, however, to be established that Tiger Hill the most important fort outside the city, has been taken by the rebels without much attempt being made at defence.

The importance of this capture is shown by the fact that the big guns mounted on Tiger Hill not only render the approach of a fleet hazardous in the extreme, but command the lower part of the city together with the fort on Lion Hill, part of which is actually within the city.

Purple Hill, the other strong point in General Chang's line of defence, is also invested according to later information, and with 10,000 troops in a position to bombard the city, if the position is accurately described, General Chang's position must be regarded as desperate.

While it must be remembered that his best troops have been kept within the walls, the force at his command is entirely inadequate to defend the twenty-two miles of walls. The probability is that he has already retreated across the river, there being no gunboats to bar his way, and in this case the city may well fall without a blow being struck.

On November 23, of the Consular staffs, only the British and Japanese Consuls remained in Nanking. Of these we understand that the British Consul got out of the city with some difficulty on Saturday night. There were also in the city about fifteen American missionaries.

We are asked officially to contradict the rumour that some employees of the Imperial Post Office at Nanking have been killed in that city. The report has no foundation in fact. The staff, foreign and Chinese, have been housed in three large houseboats and delivery of letters is proceeding whenever possible.

A letter from Nanking dated Nov. 22 says:—The troops of General Chang have fortified the vicinity. More than one-half of the Nanking garrison are staying outside the city walls. Two-thirds of them are opposing the rebel troops advancing from Chinkiang. Violent fighting has been going on between here and Wuhu. All picked troops are being kept within the city, but their number seems to be by far too small to defend the city walls, which are more than forty-five kilometres long. The main position within the city is Peabody Hill. The decisive fight will presumably be fought about the hills above the Ming tombs.

THE PEAK TRAMS.

AN IMPORTANT INNOVATION.

By the installation of a telephone in each of their cars the Hongkong High Level Tramway Co. has introduced a new and useful feature. This will enable the brakemen and conductors, in case of necessity, to communicate, at any time desired with the Power Station at the "top-side" terminus as well as with the other car wherever it may be. This will greatly facilitate matters if anything out of the usual should occur, as word can immediately be sent to the Power station.

A PREVALENT COMPLAINT.

In the Summary Court this morning before Mr. Justice Gompertz, S. A. Maricon by his attorney A. L. Mohideon, sued Ng Li-hing to recover \$367, being money for goods supplied.

Mr. Gardner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

Mr. Gardner said he would apply for an adjournment. The action was brought by the attorney for the plaintiff, and he knew nothing about the case. They had been unable to get the chief witness there to-day.

Mr. Kong Sing was opposed to an adjournment as he had a difficulty in getting to Court. He was an invalid and suffered from gout.

His Lordship: A great many people do that.

Finally His Lordship adjourned the case sine die, plaintiff having to pay the costs of the day.

DEMAND FOR ABDICATION.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang to the Prince Regent.

The following says the "Peking Daily News" of Nov. 21, is a translation of a telegram which appears in the local Chinese Press:—Your Highness, the Prince Regent, Peking. Since the rising of Szechuan and Hupai, the issue of the self-accusation Decree was immediately followed by excesses in the form of an atrocious murder of human beings, culminating in these provinces without a struggle of more than ten provinces within ten days. The general condition of circumstances points to the inevitable conclusion that apart from "republicanism," there is no way to avoid sacrifice of human lives or to preserve peace between Man and Han. The opinion of the public is unanimous and foreigners who possess common sense express no different views. Thus, the monarchical form of constitutional government cannot possibly meet with toleration in the future of China. In the interest of the Emperor and Your Highness, you should just now regard yourselves as Yao or Shen (both these Emperors abdicated their thrones in favour of the best men they chose); by obtaining the best man for the world (Empire). If you will but wake up and change your attitude, and cooperate in "republicanizing China," treating the citizens with justice and consideration, as the civilization of the world demands, the citizens will doubtless be able to show you every courtesy, in return, with due regard to ensuring your living in wealth and honour as becomes the Imperial Household, the peace and safety of the Manchou clans being not excluded from our aim. Otherwise, the curse of war will be prolonged and extended, the hatred accumulated and intensified. Since the atrocity indulged in by the Northern Army has been so inhuman, how can it be possible for the Great Seat to exist alone? We, Wu Ting-fang and others, cannot sit by and view the content on the scene, therefore, we presume to tell you this, our final faithful advice; our voice is (already) hoarse, and our tears are exhausted, and no more can be said. Wu Ting-fang, Cheng Ching-fan, Tang Wen-shan and Wang Tsung-wei.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mildewed Measures.

Legislative bodies every now and again have a sort of spring cleaning. They overhaul their stock of legislation; discard

consign to the dust-heap that of the stock that has become mildewed, unserviceable; select portions of some legislative ware that may be incorporated in the newer stock; and generally dress up their shop-windows, with a fine contempt for the seasons, the Legislative Council of Hongkong last week took off its coat, turned up its shirt-sleeves and disturbed the dust upon venerable ordinances dating back as far as 1844. The work, though not spectacular, is absolutely necessary and the Legislative Council has undoubtedly performed useful work in revising the ordinances. The Law Revision Ordinance, 1911, in

that it makes for "the simplification of language and greater clearness," deserves a warm welcome, and this is applicable to its brother measure, the General Revision Ordinance, 1911. Strays.

A useful little Ordinance was passed by the Legislative Council on Nov. 30 and received His Excellency's assent on Friday. That was the Pounds Ordinance, 1911. This measure is calculated to make owners of dogs and other domestic animals take care that they do not go astray. If any such animals, in the opinion of any police officer appear to have been lost or to be doing damage they may be impounded. One might remark in passing that "doing damage" is scarcely a matter of "appearance." In what conceivable circumstances could a stray animal "appear to be doing damage" and not be doing it! The period in which impounded animals may be recovered is seven days after notice of the impounding is given in the Gazette. This should be sufficient to enable anyone who has lost a valuable animal to take steps to prevent its sale or destruction.

The Pity of It. Much was hoped from Sir Edward Grey's speech in the direction of improved relations between Great Britain and Germany. The clouds of doubt and suspicion and jealousy were to have been dispersed and the tension that has lasted for so long was to have been relaxed. If Sir Edward found it possible to extend the olive branch, that is what was said before the speech was delivered. Afterwards, the general impression seemed to be that, if there were any gun anxiety on the part of the two countries for amicable relationship the way had been successfully paved. But what has been the immediate outcome? The announcement has been made that Great Britain is going to build five super-Dreadnoughts of unprecedented power, and laid on the heels of that announcement comes one that Germany is to expend £18,000,000 on her Navy—presumably in addition to the ordinary building programme. The first fruits of the speech, scarcely give reason to the peace-lovers to rejoice. The strain, instead of being relaxed, promises to be only still more intolerable, and a question then arises, what would be the end of it?

THE GREAT DYNAMITE CASE.

Trade Unions and Murder.

Our telegrams to-day state that the trial of the brothers McNamara for the ghastly outrage which resulted in the "Los Angeles Times" office being blown up by dynamite in Oct. 1910 and 21 persons being killed, has concluded.

The world-wide interest roused in the trial by the fact that the McNamaras were prominent labour leaders, warrants a review of the circumstances.

Some time in the autumn of 1910, one of his former comrades approached General Otis, the owner of the "Los Angeles Times" and asked the General to help his boy learn a trade. The General told him to send his boy round to the Manager and said that he would give the youngster a chance to become a printer. General Otis did not know then the methods of the trade unionism. His Manager did, but he followed the line of least resistance and sent the youth upstairs. The compositor resented this as a breach of their rules, but they did not then feel disposed to quarrel openly with their proprietor. They adopted the policy of ostracism—and whenever the boy came near a printer, a case, or a machine, work would cease as long as he was around. The boy was high-spirited and he left at the end of the week. This General only knew the facts of this case seven or eight months later.

When he did hear of it the old man's fighting spirit was aroused. He called his men in and told them that he had no objection to their running their own affairs, getting all they could for their labour, organizing for the purposes of betterment of conditions, but when they interfered with the rights of an American boy to learn a trade they had him to reckon with. He put six boys into the plant. Result, Strike! But the General worked the whole story into good newspaper copy and spread it broadcast as an example of the methods of Unionism.

The "Open Shop."

This was the beginning of the fight for the "Open Shop" in Los Angeles. The fiercer the battle the better the old General enjoyed it.

The "Era" of August last, from which the foregoing has been condensed, continues the story as follows:—

At that time there were practically no industries in Los Angeles of consequence, outside of the Baker Iron Works and the Llewellyn Iron Works.

Union labour was not much interested in Los Angeles, as the Union leaders were all busy at that time in fixing up matters in Frisco. The General's fight for the freedom of the American boy attracted so much enthusiasm that he has built up one of the best-paying newspapers in the United States. Of this there is no question, and it was mostly done on this fight. It attracted to him the best men in the country, and you have only to look at his paper to see the result. I understand he is paying as much as two hundred per cent on his stock—and he himself owns most of the stock.

There was no antagonism against the "Times" outside of the local issue, up to about Nineteen Hundred Three. That was the year that the present Mayor of San Francisco, P. H. McCarthy, was elected President of the California Federation of Labour.

The Citizens Alliance came into California about this time, with Herbert George of Colorado as its head, to fight the tyranny of the Union Labour leaders.

The Huntingtons—who owned the street-car interests around Los Angeles and Frisco, as well as the Southern Pacific System—were behind the Citizens' Alliance movement.

The fight between the Citizens' Alliance and the California Federation of Labour is history. It was a long and very bitter battle. The Open Shop Idea won, and General Otis had his revenge.

One incident, indicative of the spirit displayed, was the fight against the Denver Wire and Iron Works, which had a branch in San Francisco. There were

contracts let for the building of a sky-scraper, and the Denver concern had a contract signed for some twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of work. The material was made and put together in Denver.

McCarthy went before the general contractor, and told him that no material would be permitted to come into the State of California and be erected in buildings that was not made in a Union Shop; and this caused a refusal to accept the material of the Denver Wire and Iron Works, not only in one instance but in several, and the Denver Wire and Iron Works went to the wall.

After the alleged earthquake, the Frisco people decided to put up steel structures, and the American Bridge Company—a constituent company of the United States Steel Corporation—got into the market, and there was a merry fight, but the United States Steel Company, having unlimited money behind them, and men, succeeded in putting up buildings there despite this opposition. It is openly stated, but not proven, that even they had to buy their way in.

When the International Typographical Union decided to make a universal demand for an eight-hour day in newspaper offices, they naturally looked to California, and they succeeded in placing the eight-hour day everywhere except in Los Angeles. They could not get a foothold there, and Otis was the one man who kept them out. They had no Union paper there then, and no chance to get one.

That Fight Fund.

As President of the California Federation of Labor, McCarthy was drawn into this controversy; and Lynch of the Typographical Union, and McCarthy went before the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Denver, and asked for support in their endeavor to enforce the demands of the International Typographical Union upon Los Angeles. The whole matter was thrashed out in executive session, and it resulted in the establishment of what is known as the "Los Angeles Fight Fund," and the injection into the city of Los Angeles of several of its militant organizers.

Previous to this action, Hearst went into Los Angeles and established a branch of his business there. This gave the International Typographical Union a Union organ and an eight-hour paper to start on.

Previous to the instances just related, there were no what you might call overt acts committed. There was no slugging, no dynamiting, nor any destruction in Los Angeles, and so far as the outside world knew there was no trouble.

But immediately the funds began to be placed in Los Angeles, and the militant organizers arrived, trouble began, and has continued up to date. The fight waxed bitter, and culminated in the dynamiting of the "Times" building, a few months ago, when twenty-one lives were destroyed in the fraction of a minute.

(To be continued.)

Unclaimed Telegrams.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co. office:—Allen Bori, Armandobello, Messageries Paris, Blau, care Hongkong Hotel, Sydney; Baeback, "Siberia," Manila; Boardman, Chartered Bank, Manila; Bopp, Manila; Bwanhinlong, Singapore; Chinese Daily Newspaper Co., Tennyueh; Chin To Sang, Shanghai; Chungwaisoon, Astor House, Macao; J. Jordan, Oriental Palace, San Francisco; Kumwochan, Colon; Kwongwancheong, Loakay; Lopez, Pacific Mail, Manila; Mackinnon, Hongkong Telegraph, Macao; Ng Kwan Choo, Foochow; Paradise, Bangkok; Sowjoong, Cholon; Soo Yook Ming, Kam Yu Tong, Thainan; Teduocero, London; Tiana, Manila; Tongling, Keowork Street, Singapore; Tung Chun Tok, Foochow; Wilson, Hongkong Hotel, London; Wing Sang Cheong, Tientsin; Winklesham, Hotel China, Manila; Yara, Manila; Yough, Loakay;

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Public Auction.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 7th day of December 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sale Rooms the following valuable Leasehold properties situated at Victoria, Hongkong, in Ten Lots, or otherwise as the Auctioneer shall declare, viz:—

Lot 1. All that Piece or Parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION G OF INLAND LOT NO. 120; together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 4 Tung Tak Lane. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$8.55.

Lot 2. All that Piece or Parcel of ground known and registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION F OF INLAND LOT NO. 120, together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Lyndhurst Terrace. Term 999 years. Annual Crown Rent \$12.21.1.2.

Lot 3. All that Piece or Parcel of ground being portion of SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94, together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 37, Aberdeen Street, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section No. 1 of Section E of Inland Lot No. 94. Term 994 years. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$2.45.

Lot 4. All that Piece or Parcel of ground being portion of SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 47, Aberdeen Street, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section No. 2 of Section E of Inland Lot No. 94. Term 994 years. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$2.45.

Lot 5. All that Piece or Parcel of ground being portion of Section E of Inland Lot No. 94, together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 43, Aberdeen Street, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as Sub-Section No. 3 of Section E of Inland Lot No. 94. Term 994 years. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$2.45.

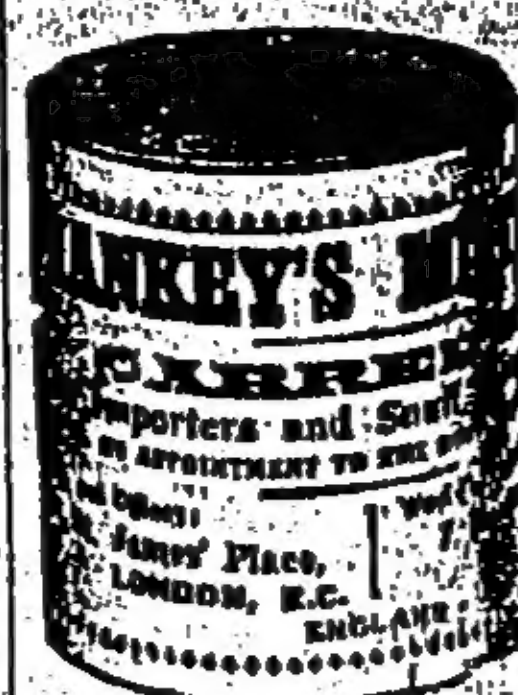
Lot 6. All that Piece or Parcel of ground being portion of SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 11, Choong Wor Lane, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION NO. 4 OF SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94. Term 994 years. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$2.45.

Lot 7. All that Piece or Parcel of ground being portion of SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 12, Choong Wor Lane, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION NO. 5 OF SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94. Term 994 years. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$2.45.

Lot 8. All that Piece or Parcel of ground being portion of SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 13, Choong Wor Lane, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION NO. 6 OF SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94. Term 994 years. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$2.45.

Lot 9. All that Piece or Parcel of ground being portion of SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94 together with the messuage erections and buildings thereon known as No. 14, Choong Wor Lane, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUB-SECTION NO. 7 OF SECTION E OF INLAND LOT NO. 94. Term 994 years. Apportioned Annual Crown Rent \$2.45.

Lot 10. All that Piece or Parcel



MESSRS. GIFFERAS' TOBACCO

HAVE A REPUTATION
The World Round.
Fresh Stock always obtainable from
1478] KRUSE & CO.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received by the
Management for the purchase as a
going concern, of the "HONG-
KONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1911.

Today's Advertisements

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or
\$2 for one week.

GERMAN lady, desirous of returning home or going to England would undertake care of children or act as companion in return for passage and expenses. Good Experienced Traveller. Reply W. D. care of this paper. Hongkong, Dec. 4th 1911.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st January, 1912, the price of Gas to the public will be REDUCED to \$2.60 per 1,000 cubic feet.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th Nov., 1911. [1478]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

T/T.....	1/10 1/10
Demand.....	1/10 7/10
30 d/s.....	1/10 9/10
60 d/s.....	1/10 9/10
1 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
3 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
6 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
12 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
18 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
24 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
30 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
36 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
42 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
48 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
54 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
60 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
66 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
72 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
78 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
84 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
90 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
96 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
102 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
108 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
114 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
120 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
126 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
132 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
138 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
144 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
150 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
156 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
162 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
168 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
174 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
180 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
186 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
192 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
198 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
204 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
210 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
216 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
222 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
228 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
234 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
240 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
246 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
252 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
258 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
264 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
270 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
276 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
282 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
288 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
294 m/s.....	1/10 9/10
300 m/s.....	1/10 9/10

Buying.

4 m/s L/C.....	1/10 1/10
4 m/s D/P.....	1/11
6 m/s L/C.....	1/11
6 m/s D/P.....	1/11
8 m/s L/C.....	1/11
8 m/s D/P.....	1/11
10 m/s L/C.....	1/11
10 m/s D/P.....	1/11
12 m/s L/C.....	1/11
12 m/s D/P.....	1/11
14 m/s L/C.....	1/11
14 m/s D/P.....	1/11
16 m/s L/C.....	1/11
16 m/s D/P.....	1/11
18 m/s L/C.....	1/11
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20 m/s L/C.....	1/11
20 m/s D/P.....	1/11
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94 m/s L/C.....	1/11
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96 m/s L/C.....	1/11
96 m/s D/P.....	1/11
98 m/s L/C.....	1/11
98 m/s D/P.....	1/11
100 m/s L/C.....	1/11
100 m/s D/P.....	1/11

MILK
FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.
REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.
ADDED: NOTHING.



If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.



One penny a pint!

CHINESE ENGINEERING
and
MINING COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE.

THE Steamship

For Freight and Passage apply to
THE CHINESE ENGINEERING
& MINING CO., LTD.
Queen's Buildings,
DODWELL & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 17th Nov., 1911. [1252]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY
(British Section).

NOTICE.

COMMENCING 8th inst. and until further notice the express trains leaving Kowloon at 8 a.m. and 2.25 p.m. for Canton, and the trains leaving Canton at 7.55 a.m. and 2.25 p.m. for Kowloon are hereby cancelled. The train leaving Kowloon at 3.45 p.m. for Fan Ling will run to Shum Chun until further notice.
By Order,
E. S. LINDSEY,
Manager.
Kowloon, 7th Nov., 1911. [1480]

A LING & CO.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO
SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND
ENLARGING.
9, Queen's Road, [1883]

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [47]

Just received, a fresh consignment of
PAUL CLOUT CHAMPAGNE,
Extra Dry
at \$24.00 per case of 2 doz. pts.
FRENCH STORE,
1, Ganeau,
6 Queen's Road Central.
74]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Canton, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

A FALCONER & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

LARGE SELECTION ENGLISH SILVERWARE

COMPRISING PRESENTATION

PLATE, BOWLS, RAJCE CUPS, etc.

INSPECTION, INVITED.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

A choice selection of Xmas Goods are shortly expected.

ERVEN LUCAS

FAMOUS

BOLS GIN

Distillers since 1575.

This well-known Distillery was started in Amsterdam over 300 years ago, and the enormous sale of its products all over the World proves that it has successfully stood the Test. Sufferers from Kidney Complaints, etc., will save their Doctors' Bills by taking an occasional dose of Bols. Thousands can testify to its abilities as a Kidney Cleanser.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD

12, Queen's Road Central

HONGKONG.

Tel. No. 135.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE"

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers. (Subject to alteration.)

From Hongkong	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Sater, Dec. 2.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri, Dec. 29.
"MONTEAGLE" Sater, Dec. 30.	
1912	1912
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Sater, Jan. 27.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri, Feb. 23.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Sater, Feb. 24.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri, Mar. 22.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m. Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43 Via New York £45. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
Kobe & Moji	YATSANG	Tuesday, 5th Dec., 11 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, YAMSANG		Tuesday, 5th Dec., 3 p.m.
& CALCUTTA		
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	KWONGSANG	Tuesday, 5th Dec., 10 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 9th Dec., 2 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 16th Dec., 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Friday, 22nd Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 21 Days). The steamers "Kutang," "Namang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 5 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Obefoo, Tientsin & Tchowwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kndat, Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"STRATHLYON"	J. R. Shaw	8,000	November 21st.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports. For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 26th October, 1911.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

TO

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Suez, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S.S. "DUNERO" 8,000 tons To be despatched end Dec.
S.S. "KATANGA" 8,600 To follow and regularly thereafter.

For rates Freight or Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000 MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mural, T. 9,000 KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Poterich, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., at Daylight. THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.

KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kou, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 30th Dec., from KOBE
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INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000	FRIDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon.

NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Wochler, Tons 9,000	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.

IYO MARU, Capt. R. Také, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
COLOMBO MARU, Capt. J. Toranaka, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at Noon.

KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Wochler, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., at noon.
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CEYLON MARU, Capt. H. Tazawa, T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 12th Dec.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Carries deck passengers. ** Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Kobe and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly services from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong: "JINSEN MARU" Tons 4,000...Capt. Machida...Dec. 2nd.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawara	Feb. 14th
KAMO MARU	9,000	F. L. Sommer	Feb. 28th
AKI MARU	7,000	K. Homma	Mar. 18th
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. G. Moes	Mar. 27th
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mural	May 22nd

FOR SEATTLE

INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	Feb. 27th
TAMBA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	Mar. 26th
SANUKI MARU	7,000	T. Iriawa	April 9th
AWA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	April 23rd
INABA MARU	7,000		May 21st

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chate Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"LINAM"	2nd " midnight.
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOT"	3rd " Daylight.
MANILA, OEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	5th " 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	7th " 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	7th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	9th " midnight.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin crew Steamers "Teen" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chinkiang), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday day Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75. For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 88. HONGKONG, 2nd December, 1911.

BOYNTONFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Dortmund 5th Dec.

" Segovia 14th Dec.

" Silosia 27th Dec.

" Ambria 10th Jan.

" Goldenfels 24th Jan.

HOMEWARD.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

S.S. "Slavonia" 7th Dec.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:

S.S. "Sithonia" 10th Dec.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. "Andalusia" 18th Dec.

For Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. "Sardinia" 20th Dec.

For Rotterdam & Hamburg:

S.S. "Brasil" 30th Dec.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

S.S. "Dortmund" 6th Jan.

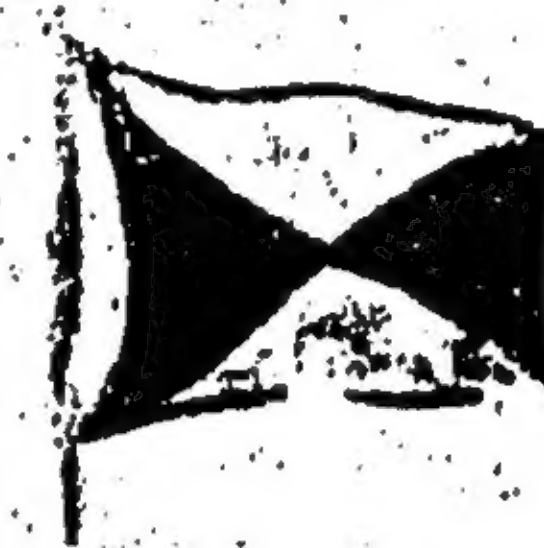
For Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. "Segovia" 17th Jan.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. "Liberia" 20th Jan.

For Further Particulars, apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office. [956]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Mergarin, Iloilo and Cebu	SATURDAY, 9th Dec., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	Manila, Mergarin, Iloilo and Cebu	WEDNESDAY, 20th Nov., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1911.

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A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOT.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	6th Dec.	Saturday, Dec. 11.
ALDENHAM	18th Dec.	" Dec. 9.
EMPIRE		" Jan. 6.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Dec. 22nd, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	Dec. 29th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. B. Smith	Jan. 19th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	Feb. 16th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Boilers. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The triple screw steamer TENYO MARU will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 29th December, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE. The steamer "Nippon Maru" 11,000 tons Capt. A. G. Stevens will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Friday 22nd December at noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salinas Cruz.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

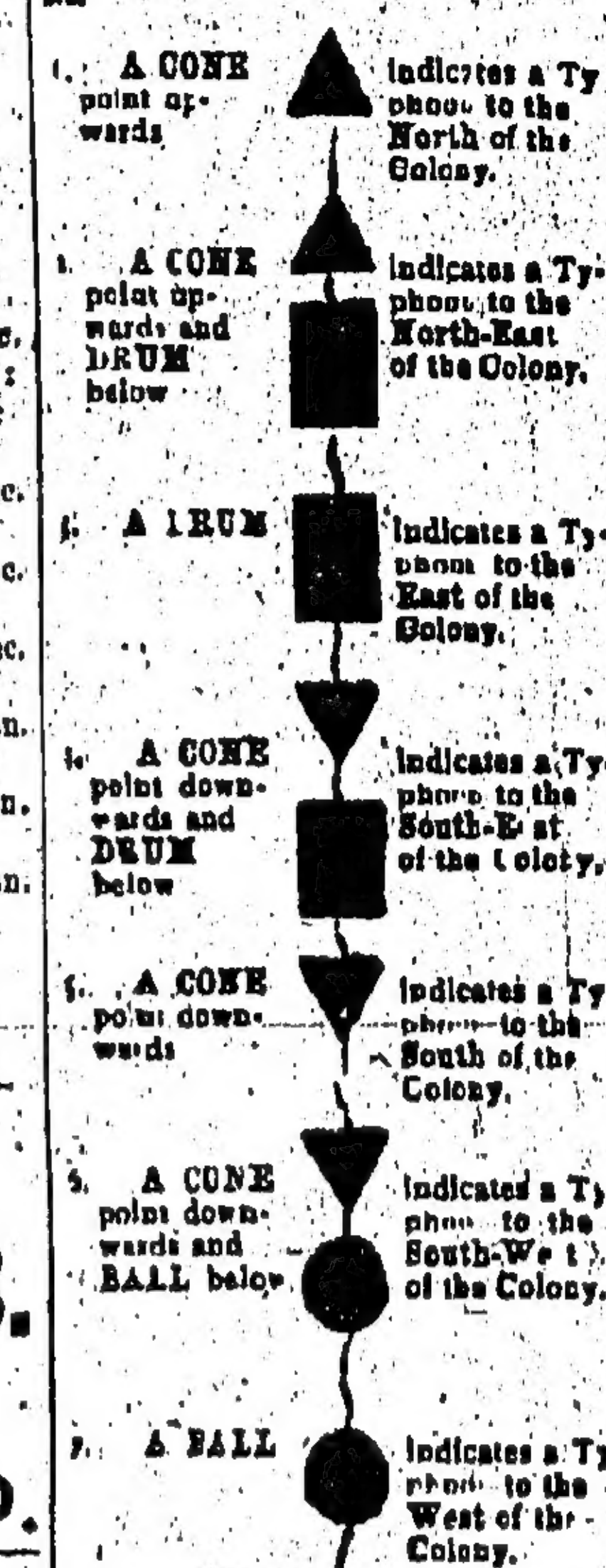
Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Wednesday, Dec. 13, Noon
Kyo Maru	17,500	Tuesday, Feb. 11, Noon

For further particulars as to Freight and Passage, apply to K. MATSUDA, Agent, KINT'S BUILDING, PRAYA CENTRAL.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.



Red Signal indicates that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island and Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

EXTRA SIGNAL. In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to all typhoon force at any moment, the following Extra Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green. Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

VALU OF THE SIGNALS. A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNAL. The following Night Signals will be hoisted on the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

Three Lights Vertical, Green, Green, Green. Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

Three Lights Vertical, Green, Red, Green. Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

Three Lights Vertical, Red, Green, Green. Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

Three Lights Vertical, Red, Red, Green. Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

Three Lights Vertical, Red, Red, Red. Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

Three Lights Vertical, Red, Red, Red, and a Black Cross. Indicates

[illegible]

Saturday 5. 11. 37

The \$963 lying at this address in connection with the Potter-Shuter contest—Shuter's \$184 fully covered by Potter's backers, has been collected by Shuter's trainer.

punishes." When the referee stopped the contest the audience for a time did not know what Blackmore had been sent out for, as the official foul was not noticed. "The decision in favour of Grant was greeted with cheers by the sailors present, but those in the front seats booed the referee with great vigour. One of Blackmore's backers was greatly incensed by the referee's verdict and rushed up to the stage and challenged him to a scrap in the bows of the hall. A heated argument followed, and the next thing the audience saw was two men in the wilds of each other just below the stage level. They were separated, however, before any serious damage was done. "Blackmore was absolutely disgusted with the decision, and at the con-

unearned. The Admiralty, we are informed, are issuing instructions that members of the navy, are not to be allowed to fight except on behalf of charity, mild, generous-hearted though Jack is, he cannot be expected to dare the risks of the ring unless he is going to get something out of it. This step may be traced to the movement against the fistic art arising out of the John o'Wells affair.

Cricket..

The Rugby match between the Navy and the Hongkong Club, on the Naval ground, attracted a good crowd, and some exciting football was witnessed. After a strenuous tussle, the Club won by 4 points to 3.



Hongkong, 24th July, 1941. [192]

Costs given for Docking, Repairs and Structural Work.

MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS:
BUTTERFIELD
HONOLULU, T. H.

HONG KONG, CHINA.

(continued)